



S-E-C-R-E-T

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- d. Workers: While the percentage cannot be estimated, the majority of workers are opposed to the regime for economic reasons (low salaries, the farce about the workers' ownership of factories, etc).
- e. Writers, artists, pseudo-intellectuals, et al. (This estimate is based on the membership of the Cultural Club in Ljubljana): 25 per cent. One third of the remaining 75 per cent belong to the Party elite, while the remaining 50 per cent are pseudo-intellectuals who are living off the regime. If a secret poll were carried out in the Cultural Club of Ljubljana, individualist tendencies would come out and prevail, and 75 per cent of the members would cast their vote against the regime.
2. The opposition of the Slovenian people is expressed in various forms: jokes, sermons, physical violence, etc. A few examples follow:
- a. At the freshmen "examinations" (a banquet where freshmen are "examined" by a "commission" of older students before being socially accepted by the students' community), which took place at the Machine Engineer Institute of Ljubljana University in October 1954, a "commission" of three students asked a freshman the following question: "Which is the most expensive bird in the world?" The correct answer was: "The sea gull" (In Slovenian 'galeb', i.e. an allusion to the ship GALEB which is used by Tito for his travels abroad). The three members of the "commission" were arrested and sentenced to two months in jail.
- b. A big anti-regime riot broke out at the 1954 New Year's party held at the so-called Cooperative Home (Zadrugni Dom) in Sticna in Lower Carniola. Communists had forced the peasants of Sticna to build the Home and the farmers saw a symbol of the regime in it. When the president of the Sticna People's Committee, a Communist, began a speech at the party, he was suddenly hit by a stone thrown through the window. Many young peasants had gathered in the darkness outside, and after the first stone was thrown they literally attacked the house, demolished it, and beat up the Communists. The majority of the people who participated at the party joined them. The fight went on until around three o'clock in the morning when Militia reinforcements stopped it. About 70 persons were seriously wounded and taken to the hospital while another 70 or 80 who were only slightly injured were taken to jail. UDB took over the investigation. The news about the riot was suppressed by the authorities, but it nevertheless spread to Ljubljana where it was rumored that 300 persons were wounded and 20 killed.
- c. Smaller incidents take place more or less regularly in Styria and Lower Carniola: beatings of Militia members, beatings of Party members, and other pro-regime persons, etc. Peasants often provoke pro-regime people (Party members, suspected UDB informers, people's committee secretaries, etc.) while drinking in taverns and beat them up at the slightest pretext. If they can be recognized they get arrested afterwards, and then they try to avoid the political background and claim that they were drunk, that they had a feud over a girl, etc.
- d. Priests very often deliver anti-regime sermons in a more or less disguised manner. This is especially true in the villages which are remote from the seat of the District authorities (People's Committee, Party, Militia, etc.). When a priest gets in trouble for this, the majority of the villagers always side with him.

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